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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Friday, May 3, 1861.

Frederick Schley has withdrawn his resignation of the office of appraiser at Baltimore.

Bishop Onderdonk, who was suspended from his office in 1845, died at New York on Tuesday, aged 71 years.

The following, from the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, seems incomprehensible, in connection with the fact, which is unquestionable, that arms could not be provided for the Pennsylvania troops sent towards Washington two weeks ago:

"A committee on 'home defence,' at Pittsburg, has procured from the U. S. arsenal, near that city, 2,380 muskets, 882 rifles, and accoutrements, besides over 100 cannon, to be used in defence of that city."

The city authorities of Baltimore have rescinded their order against the exportation of provisions. There are really none there to export, at present, as all the interior communications of Baltimore are cut off. The Baltimoreans themselves destroyed their two Northern roads, and, as to their great Western road, the West will not allow a pound of flour or pork to be put upon it, until secessionism is expelled from Harper's Ferry, and every other point on it.

On the 22d of April, the Secretary of War communicated to Major Anderson, and to the officers and men under him, "the approbation of the Government for their gallant conduct," in the defence of Fort Sumter.

There was nothing done in the Maryland Legislature on Wednesday. In the House, the Speaker presented a remonstrance against any act of secession, signed by citizens of Washington county, who declare their determination to resist all such acts, and to fight for the Union to the last.

Cotton freights to Liverpool by British vessels were quoted at New Orleans on Tuesday at seven-eighths of a penny.

Gen. Beauregard was in Charleston last Monday.

Down to Monday, between sixteen and seventeen hundred South Carolina troops had been sent to Virginia. The South Carolina papers say that no more are to be sent there.

Mr. Russell, who receives his daily supply of Northern papers by express, furnished us liberally yesterday, for which he will please accept our thanks.

At the outbreak of the secession, the State of Virginia had on hand 15,000 flint-lock muskets, now being altered into percussion muskets. With the means they have, it will consume a year to make the alteration.

General Harney is said to report that he saw nothing in Virginia, indicating an intention to attack Washington. Last winter, he made an official report that there was no famine in Kansas, and that the statements to that effect were utterly false. The rumor that General Harney is to be intrusted with military command here, is, we believe, without the least foundation. He is not to be trusted in such times as these.

The Chicago Tribune suggests that the present difficulties, instead of being referred to the arbitration of Tyler, Fillmore, Van Buren, Buchanan, and Pierce, be referred to a pair of the old breaches of General Jackson, in which the country would have some confidence.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday, states that Mr. Justice Campbell of Alabama, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has finally resigned his office.

A letter from Elyria, Ohio, April 29, says that one hundred and fifty volunteers started last week from that town, which has a population of three thousand, and that over \$10,000 was raised in the town for the volunteers and their families. At the same rate, the whole State would raise about one hundred thousand men, and seven millions of dollars.

A letter received by a gentleman here, from a friend at Morgantown (Va.) says: "We had a grand demonstration in this place last Monday night, (April 29,) in favor of the Union. One thousand two hundred and eighty joined the procession. There were but four traitors found in the crowd, and they had to keep still."

The Richmond usurpers can read in this, the fate which awaits them.

The Alexandria Gazette says: "We learn that a public meeting of the citizens of Fairfax county was held at the courthouse on Saturday last. Resolutions were passed assuring the citizens of the Northern States who have settled in the county of the fullest protection to their persons and property against all unauthorized acts, and affirming that the only test required of them was what all citizens should yield, obedience to the law and authorities of the State. A committee of safety was also appointed, to whom all cases affecting the loyalty of any, should be referred."

That is, men, merely on account of Northern birth, are not to be proscribed, but they must submit to the test oath of allegiance to the Richmond rump, or be expelled. This is the same thing under another name.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.—The bogus Congress (a self-elected body) of the conspirators, reassembled at Montgomery on Tuesday, and received a "message" from Jeff. Davis, the upshot of which is, that if he and his fellow-traitors can be permitted to have their own way, they will not fight. We presume Aaron Burr would have offered the Government as good terms as these. Davis & Co. say they deprecate war. Everybody knew that before. They wish to be allowed, peaceably, and without any interference by the nation, to establish a quiet

little despotism over their immediate fellow-citizens. Unfortunately for them, this will not be allowed.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

We learn that, on application made by some of the diplomatic corps at the State Department, the following points were ascertained:

First. Vessels in blockaded ports when the blockade took effect will be allowed a reasonable time to depart.

Second. Vessels bringing emigrants, though they had no notice of the blockade at the time of their departure, will not be allowed to enter blockaded ports.

That class of persons who come to the United States chiefly to settle in the upper States of the Mississippi—it will be better for them to enter an open port, and make their way thence to their destination, rather than to encounter the dangers and casualties incident to the insurrectionary condition of the Gulf States.

THE NEGROES GIVEN UP BY LIEUTENANT SLEMMER.

Some two or three months since, seven negroes, who had been slaves, effected an escape from their masters, and appeared at Fort Pickens, then commanded by Lieut. Slemmer. That officer returned them to the rebel troops, by whom they were given up to their owners, by whom they were mercilessly punished for the attempt to gain their liberty. At the time of their surrender, Fort Pickens was greatly in need of men to defend it, and down to this moment, there has been no day when these negroes would not have been of great use in the various labors about the fort. Just such laborers have since been carried thither at a great expense to the Government. Their fidelity was guaranteed by every circumstance, and was beyond question.

When General Jackson defended New Orleans, he pressed everything, that had any fighting quality about it, Barrataria pirates, free negroes, whatever came to hand, into the service.

One of the secessionists is reported to have said, that if Lieutenant Slemmer had not returned these men, "a nigger would not have been left in all that part of Florida." That result might not have been agreeable to their owners, but why need it have been disagreeable to Lieutenant Slemmer? It was men that he wanted, and if he could have had one or two hundred more black men, by holding on to the seven who had already come to him, so much the better for him. The secessionists have been working black men upon their defenses at Charleston, at Norfolk, at Richmond, and even at Pensacola, right under Lieutenant Slemmer's own nose. Why need he have been so specially fastidious about the color of those offering to serve under him?

It is not necessary, however, to argue further, what is so plain, that Lieutenant Slemmer was not yet weaned from the notion, that the sole end and object of the creation of a national Government was to catch niggers and give them up to their owners, and had not learned that war has a new set of rights and duties, not put down in the fugitive slave law.

One of the duties of a military force in an enemy's country, is to accept the services, if available, of any people disaffected with the enemy's government. If these disaffected people are escaped slaves, so much the better, because, to receive them, adds to the advantage of their services, the infliction of a loss upon the other side. This is the plain common sense of the case, and never, in the history of mankind, was there a war carried on in a slaveholding country, upon any other principles, until this act of Lieutenant Slemmer.

What we here recommend, is not the inciting of slaves to insurrection, but the acceptance for service, if their services in any capacity are available, of such slaves as may come into our camps and forts in the enemy's country.

What General Butler did a few days ago, at and near Annapolis, in directing the non-reception of slaves coming into his lines, was right. The country he was in, was not an enemy's country, and indeed, the mass of the inhabitants were friendly.

And it is the fact that Maryland was in the Union, and entitled to the protection of the Union, which justifies another thing which General Butler did, viz: offering to assist in putting down an apprehended slave insurrection. If Maryland should to-day call upon President Lincoln for aid for such a purpose, it would be a call she has a right to make under the Constitution.

But this does not apply to States which have declared themselves out of the Union, and are waging war upon the United States. Such States have no right to call upon the President, or any national military officer, to assist in putting down insurrection, whether servile, or of any other character.

THE BLOCKADE OF VIRGINIA.

The following official notice of the blockade of Virginia and North Carolina, has been given by Commodore Pendergrast:

U. S. FLAG SHIP CUMBERLAND,
Off Fortress Monroe, Va., April 30, 1861.
To all whom it may concern: I hereby call attention to the proclamation of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, under date of April 27, 1861, for an efficient blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, and warn all persons interested, that I have a sufficient naval force here for the purpose of carrying out that proclamation.

All vessels passing the Cape of Virginia, coming from a distance, and ignorant of the proclamation, will be warned off, and those passing Fortress Monroe will be required to anchor under the guns of the fort, and subject themselves to an examination.

G. J. PENDERGRAST, Flag Officer,
Commanding Home Squadron.

It is understood that the line of steamers between Baltimore and Norfolk will be permitted to run as usual, but will be strictly limited to carrying mails and passengers. So far as trade is concerned, Virginia is hermetically sealed.

On the Ohio side, it is stated in the Wheeling papers of Tuesday, that the Governor of Ohio, prohibits provisions from being carried over the river for the purpose of transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This prohibition will be continued, until that road, in its entire length, is under control of the friends of the Government, so that the conspirators cannot be supplied by means of it.

The second requisition for troops from Pennsylvania was misinterpreted. The total number of regiments from this State is twenty-six, making only ten regiments called for by the second requisition.

PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, writing on the 25th, says of the movements of the Federal officers at Fort Pickens:

"The Yankees are still busy, both in and around Fort Pickens. They have removed some of the barbette guns, for what purpose is all conjecture. I was told, this morning, by an old sailor in these matters, that the Federalists have erected and planted nine gun-batteries outside Pickens. The guns were likely taken from the fleet, as was the case at Vera Cruz. They'll be troublesome, worked by old tars."

All the information received from that quarter shows that the conspirators have given up the hope of taking Fort Pickens, and are directing their energies to defending what is in their possession, the Warrington navy yard and the town of Pensacola. It is confirmed that General Bragg has called for more troops for these defensive purposes, but he cannot get troops enough to resist the national power which will be brought to bear against him. The possession of the bay and harbor of Pensacola is essential to our secure naval supremacy in the Gulf, and will be obtained and maintained at all events. With our command of the seas, we can get men and supplies there as cheaply as the enemy can, and having more of both, the result is only a question of time.

Pensacola, not only commands the Gulf, but as the base of possible military operations landward, it menaces the very heart of the strength of the conspirators.

The court martial in the case of Commodore Armstrong, find him guilty of disobedience of orders and of conduct unbecoming an officer, in the matter of the surrender of the Warrington navy yard, and sentence him to five years suspension, and loss of pay for half that time, and to be reprimanded in general orders. This sentence was approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The same court recommend that William Conway, the quartermaster who refused to haul down the flag, receive some special mark of approbation. This recommendation is carried out in the following order from the Department:

"It appears, from the testimony taken in Captain Armstrong's case, that William Conway, an aged seaman, doing duty as quartermaster in the Warrington navy yard, at the time of its surrender, when ordered by Lieutenant F. B. Renshaw to haul down the national flag, promptly and indignantly refused to obey the order."

"The love and reverence thus impulsively exhibited for his country's flag, in the hour of its peril, is not the less worthy of being called noble and chivalric because displayed by one in an humble station. It is the more deserving of commendation—for subordinates in the service are not usually expected to set examples of patriotism and fidelity in their trusts, but to follow them."

"The Department deems it no more than strict justice to William Conway that this testimonial from the court in his behalf should be made known throughout the service. It therefore directs that this General Order be publicly read, as early as practicable after its receipt, by the commanders of all naval stations, and all vessels of the navy in commission, in the presence of the officers and men under their command."

"GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy."

"Navy Department, April 24, 1861."

In the finding of the court martial, it is stated that Commodore Armstrong, in violation of his engagement with Lieutenant Slemmer to co-operate in the defence of Fort Pickens, and without the knowledge of Lieutenant Slemmer, did, on the 12th of January, issue the following order to Lieutenant Berryman, commanding the Wyandotte:

"You will continue to co-operate with the commanding officer at Fort Pickens; but, should an attack be made, you will not fire a gun unless it be actually necessary in the defence of the vessel under your command."

The retaining of a man on the rolls of the navy, after proof of such an order as this, is a disgrace to the court martial which adjudicated the case.

WESTERN VIRGINIANS.—A delegation of Western Virginians arrived here on Wednesday evening, to call upon the Government for arms, and other assistance, in defending their liberties against the Richmond usurpers. Their idea is understood to be, the formation of a provisional government for Western Virginia, and its separation from the tide-water region, but this idea must have for its basis the supposition that the secession of the tide-water region from the Union will be consummated. As that secession is not to be allowed, it is not to be supposed that Congress will allow the division of Virginia into two States. In the actual state of the case, the Western Virginians must organize a provisional government for the whole State, the late Government having, in law and in fact, abdicated, by selling out to foreign conspirators. A provisional government, so formed, would be the only legitimate State authority existing in Virginia, and would furnish the nucleus of a healthy organization of the people, by which the Richmond usurpers and traitors could either be driven into exile, or brought to condign punishment.

The Alexandria Sentinel of yesterday says: "Our picket guard stationed at the Aqueduct, near Georgetown, were driven in last night by a body of Federal troops. They frequently show themselves in considerable force on the Virginia side, and are becoming very insolent."

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTED.—H. N. Gilbert, of this city, has been appointed to a fourth-class (\$1,800) clerkship in the State Department.

CHANGE.—The apartments of the Secretary of the Interior and his chief clerk have been changed from the northeast corner of the Interior building to the first two rooms on the northeastern corner of the northern wing, formerly occupied by the Commissioner of Pensions. In consequence of this change, the Commissioner of Pensions will hereafter occupy a room on the south side of the same wing.

John Conner, the Government messenger who recently tampered with confidential dispatches intended to him for conveyance between Washington and Philadelphia, is a Baltimorean, and heretofore is said to have borne an excellent character. On the delivery of his dispatches in Philadelphia, Captain Sanders discovered that they had all been opened and read somewhere on the road between Washington and that city. Conner is believed by the Government to have sold the information they contained at a round price, to some agent of the disunionists. He is now in the custody of Colonel Butler, at Annapolis, who, it is understood, will probably hang him, by way of an example.

The State of Missouri has obtained 12,000 kegs of powder from the mills within its limits.

NEWS ITEMS.

A "CHUCK" REGIMENT.—Colonel Pettigrew, of Charleston, is raising a regiment of mounted riflemen for service in Virginia. It is composed wholly of picked men, each member being required to furnish his own horse and accoutrements. The regiment will be specially fitted, it is said, against the "Seventh" of New York. The organization of Colonel Pettigrew's command, we learn from a private source, was expected to have been completed on Saturday last, when it would immediately start for Richmond.—Baltimore American.

The circulation of the New York Herald has been interdicted at Atlanta, Ga.

The brig St. Mary, with 500 kegs of powder, was seized by the collector of Boston on Tuesday.

Advices from El Paso state that Fort Bliss has been surrendered by Colonel J. D. Rye to Colonel James W. McPherson, the commissioner acting on the part of the State. The troops were to march on the 1st of April, or as soon as the acting quartermaster completes the delivery of the stores, &c., to the commissioner. The property consists of quite a large supply of stores, some arms, two six-pounders, with a large lot of ammunition.

Mr. Meminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, has issued the following: "Montgomery, April 22, 1861."

"Our Government will not violate the law of nations by seizing private property which has entered our ports relying on our protection. Continue to grant clearances to vessels not carrying out naval stores and supplies to the enemy."

"Secretary of Treasury."

In a subsequent order he explains that rosin and turpentine are not to be included in "naval stores," and therefore may be cleared as usual.

Upon being asked, recently, what protection could be afforded to citizens of Northern birth, Governor Letcher said: "We will have no neutrality. No man can stay here who will not take the oath of allegiance to the State, and declare his willingness to take up arms in her behalf when called upon." To such as would not consent to this, the Governor gave passes.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

We are authorized to publish the following, for general information:

International Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art to be held in London in 1862.

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.
The Earl Granville, K. G., Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Chandos; Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P.; C. Westworth Dilke, Esq.; Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., F. R. S., Secretary.

Decisions of her Majesty's Commissioners on Points relating to the Exhibition; March, 1861.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have fixed upon Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1862, for opening the Exhibition.

The Exhibition building will be erected on a site adjoining the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and in the immediate neighborhood of the ground occupied in 1851, on the occasion of the first International Exhibition.

The portion of the building to be devoted to the exhibition of Pictures will be erected in brick, and will occupy the entire front towards Cromwell Road; the portion in which Machinery will be exhibited will extend along Prince Albert's Road, on the west side of the gardens.

All works of industry to be exhibited should have been produced since 1850.

Subject to the necessary limitation of space, all persons, whether designers, inventors, manufacturers, or producers of articles, will be allowed to exhibit; but they must state the character in which they do so.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate with Foreign and Colonial exhibitors only through the Commission which the Government of each Foreign Country or Colony may appoint for that purpose; and no article will be admitted from any Foreign Country or Colony without the sanction of such Commission.

No rent will be charged to exhibitors.

Prizes, or rewards for merit, in the form of medals, will be given in the Industrial Department of the Exhibition.

Prices may be affixed to the articles exhibited. Every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of

Raw materials, Machinery, Manufactures, or Fine Arts, will be admitted to the Exhibition, with the exception of

1. Living animals and plants.
2. Fresh vegetable and animal substances, liable to spoil by keeping.
3. Detonating or dangerous substances.
4. Spirits or alcohols, acids, corrosive salts, and substances of a highly inflammable nature, will not be admitted, unless sent in well-secured glass vessels.

The articles exhibited will be divided into the following classes:

- Section 1.
- Class 1. Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy, and Mineral Products.
2. Chemical Substances and Products, and Pharmaceutical Processes.
3. Substances used for Food, including Wines.
4. Animal and Vegetable Substances used in Manufactures.

- Section 2.
- Class 5. Railway plant, including Locomotive Engines and Carriages.
6. Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram Roads.
7. Manufacturing Machines and Tools.
8. Machinery in general.
9. Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.
10. Civil Engineering, Architectural, and Building Contrivances.
11. Military Engineering, Armor, and Accoutrements, Ordnance, and Small Arms.
12. Naval Architecture, Ship's Tackle.
13. Philosophical Instruments, and Processes depending upon their use.
14. Photographic Apparatus and Photography.
15. Horological Instruments.
16. Musical Instruments.
17. Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

- Section 3.
- Class 18. Cotton.
19. Flax and Hemp.
20. Silk and Velvet.
21. Woolen and Worsted, including Mixed Fabrics generally.
22. Carpets.
23. Woollen, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, when shown as specimens of Printing or Dyeing.
24. Tapestry, Lace, and Embroidery.
25. Skins, Fur, Feathers, and Hair.
26. Leather, including Saddlery and Harnesses.
27. Articles of Clothing.
28. Paper, Stationery, Printing, and Book-binding.
29. Educational Works and Appliances.
30. Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper-hangings and Paper-maché.
31. Iron and general Hardware.
32. Steel and Cutlery.
33. Works in Precious Metals, and their Imitations, and Jewellery.
34. Glass.
35. Pottery.
36. Manufactures not included in previous classes.

Section 4.

Class 37. Architecture.

38. Paintings in Oil and Water Colors, and Drawings.

39. Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglio.

40. Etchings and Engravings.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them, on or after Wednesday the 12th of February, and will continue to receive goods until Monday the 31st of March, 1862, inclusive.

Articles of great size or weight, the placing of which will require considerable labor, must be sent before Saturday the 1st of March, 1862; and manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery, or other objects, that will require foundations or special constructions, must make a declaration to that effect on their demands for space.

Any exhibitor whose goods can properly be placed together, will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the Exhibition, and the convenience of other exhibitors.

Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles, however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process; but they must not exceed the number actually required.

Exhibitors will be required to deliver their goods at the building, and to unpack and arrange them, at their own charge and risk; and all articles must be delivered with the freight, carriage, portage, and all charges and dues upon them, paid.

Packing cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitor or his agent as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the Commissioners.

Exhibitors will be permitted, subject only to the necessary general regulations, to erect, according to their own taste, all the counters, stands, glass frames, brackets, awnings, hangings, or similar contrivances, which they may consider best calculated for the display of their goods.

Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods, should they desire this security. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, theft, or other losses, and her Majesty's Commissioners will give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of any persons guilty of robbery or willful injury in the Exhibition, but they will not be responsible for losses or damage of any kind which may be occasioned by fire or theft, or in any other manner.

Exhibitors may employ assistants to keep in order the articles they exhibit, or to explain them to visitors, after obtaining written permission from her Majesty's Commissioners; but such assistants will be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide shafting, steam, (not exceeding 30 lbs. per inch), and water, at high pressure, for machines in motion.

Intending exhibitors, in the United Kingdom, are requested to apply, without delay, to the Secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners, at the offices, 454 West Strand, London, W. C., for a Form of Demand for Space, stating at the same time in which of the four Sections they wish to exhibit.

Foreign and Colonial exhibitors should apply to the Commission, or rather Central Authority appointed by the Foreign or Colonial Government, as soon as notice has been given of its appointment.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, having consulted a Committee as to the organization of the Fine Art Department of the Exhibition, will publish the rules relating thereto at a future date.

By order: F. R. SANFORD, Secretary.

Offices of Her Majesty's Commissioners, 454 West Strand, London, W. C.

Accompanying the ordinance of secession of Virginia, which has just been published, is a schedule authorizing a poll to be opened in each military camp of Virginia volunteers, whether in or out of the State, to ascertain the sense of the voters there assembled, upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the ordinance by the people. It is also provided that the election for members of Congress for Virginia, to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, be suspended until otherwise ordered by the Convention.

VOLUNTEERS' LAND WARRANTS.—Each volunteer, in addition to the usual pay, will be entitled to a land warrant. Those wishing to enroll will apply at the nearest corner of Tenth and E streets.

THEATRE!

H. BLAND and W. WITHERS, JR., Lessees.

L. P. ROY, Manager.

Private Boxes, \$3.
Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; lady and gentleman, \$1.
Dress Circle and Parquette—gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.
Box office open at 10 till 2, and from 3 to 5.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

MR. EDWIN LANGRISH,

Of the Twelfth New York Regiment.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 3d.

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Roy Games.....Mr. L. P. Roy.

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Tom Tapes.....Mr. E. Langrish.

may 3

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may 2

FRENCH & RICHTSTEIN'S

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

MACAULAY'S History of England. Vol. 5.

40 cents.

Trumpet. A Novel. By George William Curtis. \$1.50.

Negroes and Negro Slavery. By J. H. Van Evrie, M. D. \$1.

An Autocrat; or Virtue and Faith. By F. Colburn Adams. \$1.

The Crossed Path. By Wilkie Collins. \$1.25.

Dickens's Oliver Twist. Household edition. Illustrated by Darley & Gilbert. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1.50.

Dickens's Pickwick Papers. Household edition. Illustrated by Darley & Gilbert. 4 vols. 12mo. \$3.

Any of the above sent by mail free.